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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE PROGRAMME OF THE PROCLAMATION CEREMONY.

IMPERIAL ASSEMBLAGE, Dec. 31st, 2-45 p.m.

The Programme of the Proclamation ceremony has been issued. The amphitheatre in which it will take place is a magnificent affair, all gold and [illegible] of brilliant colours. The Viceroy's throne is placed on a dais in the centre, the Governors of Madras, Bombay, the Lieutenant Governors of the Punjab, Bengal, and North Western Provinces, the Commander-in-Chief in India with the staffs and ruling Chiefs with their immediate attendants are to be accommodated in a large semicircle in front of the throne, and on two large blocks of benches near will be seated the native nobles and gentlemen other than the ruling Chiefs, and European gentlemen who have received special invitations to the Imperial Assemblage.

Guards of honour will receive each Chief and [illegible] State on his arrival, and others will be stationed on either side of the throne. The troops in Camp and retinues of Chiefs will be massed on the plain outside the amphitheatre. The Viceroy will arrive at noon and take his seat on the throne amid a flourish of trumpets by twelve heralds, and the National Anthem will be played by the massed bands of the regiments. After the Viceroy is seated the Proclamation will be read in the English language by the Chief Herald, preceded and followed by a flourish of trumpets. Then the Royal Standard will be hoisted in honour of Her Majesty the Empress of India and a Salute of 101 salvos of Artillery and a feu-de-joie will be fired, and the massed bands will play the National Anthem. The Viceroy will next deliver an address to be followed by the National Anthem and three cheers from the troops, which will bring the ceremony appropriately to a close.

Another Council meeting to discuss famine measures will be held to-morrow, when the Bombay Government will be represented.

A SPECIAL MISSION TO THE FRONTIER.

6.0 p.m.

Sir Lewis Pelly returns to the North West frontier directly on special duty.

RETURN OF THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

The Governor of Bombay leaves Delhi by special train on his return journey on Wednesday morning.

THE VICEROY'S PAGES.

9-45 p.m.

One of the Viceroy's Pages to-morrow will be a son of the Maharaja of Cashmere and the other a Midshipman of the Undaunted who acted as Page to the Prince of Wales last year.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PRESENTS, INCREASE OF SALUTE GUNS, AND ARRIVALS.

IMPERIAL CAMP, 30th Dec., 1-5 p.m.

Yesterday evening the Viceroy presented the members of Council with gold medals, and the Governors and Lieutenant Governors with banners and medals. Last night the Viceroy entertained the Lieutenant Governor of the North-West Provinces at dinner. This morning the Viceroy received the Foreign Consuls, presenting to each a medal; his Lordship also received native noblemen and gentlemen, not ruling Chiefs, who have been invited to the Assemblage, presenting each with a silver medal. Yesterday the Viceroy presented the Maharaja of Kooch Behar with a banner and medal. Each of the superior chiefs received a gold and of the inferior a silver medal. The Maharajas Holkar and Travancore were also created Councillors of the Empress of India. The Maharajas of Cashmere, Holkar, Oodeypore, Scindia, and Travancore receive salutes of 21 guns each in British territory, as well as in their own States.

The Governor of Bombay arrived by special train this morning.

The Governor General of Goa has also arrived.

6-20 p.m.

This afternoon the Viceroy visited the exhibition of native made jewellery, shawls, embroidered work, wood carving, stone work, metal work, ivory painting, etcetera. The whole collection is quite representative of the various industries of the different cities and districts of India. The jewellery is estimated to be of the value of nearly five millions sterling. The Viceroy afterwards paid return visits to the following Chiefs:—The Nizam of Hyderabad, the [illegible], the Prince of Arcot and Princess of Tanjore. The Viceroy has now completed his reception of native Chiefs and paid all the necessary return visits. Preparations are now nearly complete for the Imperial meeting on Monday.

31st Dec., 4-45 p.m.

Last night the Viceroy entertained the Commander-in-Chief and a distinguished party at dinner.

To-day the Viceroy attended the Service at the Camp Church and afterwards drove with Lady Lytton to visit the Kutab Minar.

THE [illegible] MAHOMEDAN MEMORIAL.

The [illegible] papers, in discussing the recently adopted [illegible] of the Mahomedan community at Calcutta [illegible] with the [illegible] importance of the [illegible] however, [illegible] memorial originated at home, and [illegible] is determined that England's [illegible] Mahomedan dictation.

[illegible] STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, 29th Dec.

The s. s. A[illegible] left here yesterday homeward bound [illegible]

The [illegible]

STEAMER REPORTS.

TRINCOMALEE, 30th Dec., 3 p.m.

H. M. S. Orontes, from Port Said, arrived.

GALLE, 30th Dec., 6-50 p.m.

Mail Steamer Lombardy, from Bombay, arrived.

LINE REPORTS.—31st December.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Bagdad. Teheran line right to London.

We publish to-day a Supplement which contains several letters from our special correspondents at the Camp of the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, describing fully the proceedings there up to Thursday last.

The Directors of the Bank of Bengal, at their meeting on Thursday, raised the minimum rates of interest and discount one per cent all round.

The *Pioneer* states that His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, on hearing of the Imperial rifle matches, presented a purse of Rs. 350 to the fund for prizes. Lady Lytton has consented to present the prizes to the successful competitors.

The *Rangoon Times* reports the destruction by fire at sea of the ship Diadem, belonging to Mr. Hopper, on her voyage from Calcutta to Rangoon. Nine of the men were picked up by the s. s. Moulmein, and brought on to Rangoon. The captain and officers' boat is still missing.

The Hon. H. S. Cunningham, Advocate General of Madras, will shortly proceed to Europe on furlough. It is rumoured, adds the *Madras Mail*, that Mr. O'Sullivan, an able and experienced member of the local Bar, will be appointed to act for Mr. Cunningham during his absence.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* says that the Yarkand Envoy will proceed to England immediately after the Imperial Assemblage disperses. As Mr. R. B. Shaw happens to be going on leave at the same time, he may probably be asked to accompany the Envoy, in which case Captain [illegible] would, we presume, take Mr. Shaw's post at Ladak.

The following notification is published in the last Madras *Government Gazette*:—"In celebration of the announcement of the assumption by H. M. the Queen of the Imperial additions to her titles, the President in Council on behalf of His Grace the Governor requests the honour of the company of all officers in H. M.'s Civil, Naval, and Military Services with the ladies of their families in the Banqueting Hall at half past 9 o'clock on the evening of the 1st Jan. 1877.—Full Dress."

An English letter to the *Indian Public Opinion* from Ladakh just received in Lahore says:—"There is little news here save that the Ameer (of Kashgar) has had a fight with the Chinese in which the latter appear to have come off second best." This corroborates the report from Yarkund which we printed the other day. The letter adds: "Forty two loads of Mr. Russel's goods which came in here have been forwarded to Cashmere. . . The last 26 loads have reached the latter place."

The gross total of the force at Delhi is by no means contemptible. At the review on the 22nd instant, the troops numbered 13,640 men—consisting of 8 Batteries Royal Artillery, 9 Regiments Cavalry (3 British, 6 Native), 19 Battalions Infantry (6 British, 13 Native), 4 Companies Sappers and Miners, and the following detachments—one Troop Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent, one Company Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, the Body Guards of His Excellency the Viceroy and His Excellency the Governor of Madras.

We shall not be surprised, the *Pioneer* says, to hear that several members of the Civil Service in the North-West who have talked of retiring under the accelerated pension scheme, and upon whose retirement, to relieve the block in the junior ranks, Government has pretty confidently counted, hang back after all. Among those who decline the offer may possibly be found the names of Mr. W. Oldham and Mr. E. S. Robertson, for instance. There seems to be a feeling abroad that as the offer now stands, only one half of the contingent benefits of the Civil Fund are secured to the families of those who proposed to leave.

The state of the health of Madras is, says one of the local papers, daily becoming worse. The General Hospital is crowded in every part, and additional accommodation has been provided in tents for the patients who are flocking in from all parts of the town. The Hospital staff seem to be overworked, and it is considered by many that it would be more satisfactory were a few additional medical subordinates told off for duty in the General Hospital in the present time of emergency. On an average six cholera cases are admitted into hospital daily, and there are now twenty-four patients in the hospital suffering from that disease.

We understand that orders have been issued by the Government of India for the release of at least ten per cent. of all prisoners undergoing imprisonment in the several jails in India on the 1st January, to commemorate in true Oriental fashion the assumption of the new Imperial Title by Her Majesty. The custom of releasing prisoners on State occasions of this kind was one perhaps which could not be appropriately departed from in the present instance, but, says a contemporary, the police will require to be slightly more energetic when so large a number of convicted [illegible] are set at liberty, and the Badmash registers will require revision.

A correspondent of a Bengal paper, writing from Chittagong on the 14th of last month, says:—

The aspect worn by all the cyclone-smitten portions of the district is still very gloomy and sad. In Hattya, Sundeep, and in many other places, corpses yet remain unburied [illegible] about in every direction, [illegible] khals and churs, and in the [illegible] ed down on the subsi[illegible] stances the bodies are [illegible] nisable. This is [illegible] water, and [illegible]

The Ravd. J. R. Baldwin, of St. James' Church, Lahore, which was at one time a tomb, addressed his congregation for the last time on Christmas evening. Referring to the passion for scandal which Lahore, he said, indulged to a terrible extent, he made the following remarks:—

> I can most truly say that I never was in a place, and I do not think any body ever had the misfortune to live in a place, so fruitful of slander. The inventive power of Lahore is most remarkable. It is not only remarkable for its invention, but it is remarkable also for its persistency in repeating the same thing, over and over again, till at length there is some chance of its being believed. It would not be prudent to mention some of the slanders which I have heard. They are almost as numerous, not as the quiet mushroom which grows on the green sward, but as numerous as the loathsome toadstool which swarms in the poisonous places of the earth. But I have not replied to them; I have remained silent with reference to them,—although I am suspicious that they must have done a great deal of injury to my ministry,—first because I am conscious of their absolute falsehood, and of the gross misrepresentation of my character, and my conduct; and next, because every public servant must submit to be misrepresented at times; and lastly because God will reward. There is no use of my contradicting to-day, that which may arise again to-morrow. I do not feel annoyed this evening, at the number of ill-natured insinuations, and the gross slanders of every kind, which sometimes, not always, reach my ear. But I have been very much pained by one thing which has been said. I desire, however, to day, with all kindness, and affection, to forgive all those who have been the ingenious instruments in spreading, or the agents that invented them, or those that continued to repeat them. I do beg of them, and I have forgiven them, now that my voice will probably be heard here no more, to let these things die, and for the future not to speak of the ill I have done, but of the good I have tried to do.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co's s. s. Siam, Captain N. W. Haselwood, will sail to-day for Southampton, via the Suez Canal, with the English mails and the following passengers:—

For Southampton.

Mrs A M Hogg and infant
Master Mordaunt Crowe
Miss Leggatt
Mrs Atkins and two infants
Mr Robert Craig
Mrs Purcell and infant
Mrs Pickering and infant
Mrs Warner
Mr S Burrows
Mrs T Edwards
Master Cruickshank.

Via Brindisi.

Mr [illegible] Edis
Capt [illegible] Crowdy
[illegible] and Miss Bear
Col Carter
Miss Carter
Mr James Luke
Mr F D Vincent.

For Venice.

Mr J H Evans
Col and Mrs A W Lucas and two infants
Miss D Aguilar
Mr J P Milson
Mr de Satge
Mr A O'Sullivan
Mr Sheppard
Surg Major and Mrs Mantell
Mr and Mrs Kerr
Dr W Jackson

For Suez—Mr Beetham.

THE LATE S. S. AMBASSADOR.

An appeal has been made on behalf of the widows and families of that portion of the crew of the late s. s. Ambassador who were drowned when that vessel foundered on Christmas day, many of whom have left wives and families who were solely dependent on them.

Contributions on their behalf are solicited, and will be duly acknowledged. The Manager of the National Bank of India will be happy to receive donations and credit the amounts to the s. s. Ambassador Fund, the disposal of which will be hereafter determined by a committee.

Contributions are also solicited for the survivors, who have lost all their effects.

The Honorary Secretary of the Home will be glad to receive cast off clothes, &c, for these men (17 in number.)

Contributions may be sent to Captain Searle, Honorary Secretary *(protem)* of the s. s. Ambassador Fund and Lieutenant Brebner, at the Shipping Office. We will also undertake to forward any contributions which may be sent to our office.

The Superintendent of the Sailors' Home acknowledges with thanks the receipt of a case of clothes for the use of the seamen of the late s. s. Ambassador, who lost all their effects, from Captain Searle, and for the following contributions received through Captain Sayers, of the B. I. S. N. s. s. Vingorla:—

	Rs.		
Captain Allen (Arabia)	5	0	0
W. Potts	5	0	0
Captain, officers and engineers of the s. s. Vingorla	29	0	0
Total Rs.	39	0	0

We understand that Messrs. Asquith and Co. have likewise sent a bundle of clothes for the use of the distressed men.

THE DINNER AT THE SAILORS' HOME.

We have been requested to call the attention of the captains and crews of the ships now in harbour to the arrangements made for the seamen's dinner which is to be held to-day. Six men from each ship have been invited, but should any ship have been overlooked the captain is invited to accept this notice as an invitation and to permit six of his men to attend. The dinner will take place at two o'clock in the afternoon, and the men should be in the Home by 1½ o'clock at the latest.

THE PENSIONERS' DINNER.

The arrangement for this dinner, an appropriate recognition of the services of the British soldier in India, are now nearly completed. Messrs. Minns and Kerner have been appointed purveyors, and the bill of fare, for which they have contracted, is a good one. Cards of invitation have been issued to about sixty pensioners, but it is expected that from various causes some will be unable to attend; it is, however, expected that about forty will sit down to dinner. A sub-committee has been appointed to superintend decorations, &c., &c., and we do not doubt that under their direction the ball in the old Sailors' Home will assume a most festive appearance. It is hoped that the services of a regimental band may be obtained so that the hearts of the old heroes may be fired by some martial strains but there is a difficulty about this as the troops may be on parade 'till about the dinner hour. Altogether the fête promises to be most successful.

Time has been so limited that all the arrangements have had to be carried out in a hurry, and we have been requested by the Honorary Secretary to intimate that if any of those entitled to be present have been overlooked, he will be happy to send them invitations if their names are furnished to him.

MEETING OF THE KHOJA COMMUNITY TO CELEBRATE PROCLAMATION DAY.

A meeting of influential members of the Khoja community was held, at the residence of Mr. Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy Gangjee yesterday morning, at the house of Mr. Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy in [illegible] Mohla, to consider what steps should be taken to celebrate the great event of the assumption by Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria of the [illegible] of India.

Among those present were Messrs. Cassumbhoy [illegible] Dhurumsey, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, Khakibhoy Pedumsey, Mahomedbhoy [illegible], Carimbhoy Ebrahim, Jaffeibhoy [illegible], Visram Rehmoobhoy [illegible], Sayanee, Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy Gangjee, [illegible] Goolam Hoosein, Carmally [illegible], [illegible] Ebrahim, Mooljee Jewraj, [illegible] Goolamhoosein, Hassum Bhulloo, Janmahomed Somjee, Ebrahim Hassum and others.

It was proposed by Mr. [illegible] Cassumbhoy Gangjee, and seconded by Mr. Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, and carried unanimously, that a subscription list be open for the purpose of illuminating the whole of the Khoja Mohla with [illegible] decorations, &c. and about Rs. 300 were [illegible] on the spot. [illegible] was further resolved that [illegible] the religious places [illegible] Khoja community [illegible] as the houses and [illegible] illuminated in loyal [illegible] towards Her Majesty.

[illegible] ONS,

[illegible] A:

[illegible] 4 p.m.

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[illegible] ON THE

[illegible] sent us for [illegible] P. E. Wode[illegible] of Bombay [illegible] Members of the [illegible] your memo[illegible] Excellency in [illegible] to the Act IX [illegible] ention of adul[illegible] frauds [illegible] the said Cotton [illegible] under the excep[illegible] the extreme [illegible] of adulterating [illegible] dependence [illegible] ing to [illegible] ation of the

staple that from that quarter impossible, your memorialists humbly beg to express their belief that under the altered circumstances of these times, the maintenance of the Act is no longer needed for securing the objects for which it was first passed.

3. That the state of things under which the Cotton Frauds Act was passed, no longer exists seems to have been admitted even by the Bombay Government, when they thought fit to appoint a Commission to enquire into the present condition of the cotton frauds in this Presidency, and give their opinion as to the advisability or otherwise of continuing the protection now extended to cotton. Opinions on the same question were also invited from the Chambers of Commerce of Liverpool and Manchester, whose cry against the cotton exported from this country first brought this Act into being. The reports of the said Chambers of Commerce agree with the local Commission in stating that a marked improvement in the Cotton Trade of this Presidency has been latterly observable, though they would appear to differ as to the causes that have brought about that improvement. The Liverpool Chambers of Commerce confesses its unfitness to pronounce an opinion on the efficacy of the Cotton Frauds Act owing to its being away from the scene of its operation, while the Manchester Chambers of Commerce, the great champion of the Act is so feeble in its defence of it, that though it would not advise an absolute repeal of that Act, it admits that the amelioration in the condition of cotton now observed "may in some measure be attributed to the natural operations of trade and the facilities now afforded to European merchants for dealing in the interior of India." The Chambers further say that it "prefers that the Bombay Government should institute such modifications therein as the circumstances within their immediate knowledge may appear to suggest;" thus plainly acknowledging the advisability of some modifications in the said Act.

4. There being thus no dispute regarding the fact of cotton trade having now resumed its normal position, your memorialists would next proceed to the consideration of what has brought about this change; inasmuch as the question of maintenance or repeal of the Cotton Frauds Act will depend upon the answer to the above enquiry. Your memorialists beg to observe that in this matter one would naturally look for useful and reliable evidence in the report of the Commission appointed by the Bombay Government in 1874 to enquiry into the subject and the facts in reference thereto stated by the Bombay Chambers of Commerce, as the peculiar facilities and aptitude of those bodies to be conversant with the subject entitle their statements to considerable weight in the treatment of this question.

5. The Commissioners' report after a careful examination of evidence from parties largely dealing in Cotton, (including the officers of the Cotton Frauds Department itself,) questions the utility of the Act in the plainest terms. After stating that the introduction of the electric telegraph having rendered the margin of profits very small, competition to share in that profit became very keen, that consequently the mercantile firms in Bombay, giving up the practice of using the services of an intermediate class of brokers, began to purchase directly from the producers of Cotton through their Agents, and that this is the main cause of the present improvement in the Trade; the report goes on to say that "for the purposes of this enquiry it is sufficient to state the opinion of the majority of the Commission that it is to these circumstances and to competition coupled with falling prices, necessitating more careful selection, more than to the direct preventive influence of the Cotton Frauds Department, that is to be traced the more general absence of adulteration at present than formerly." The Bombay Chambers of Commerce is still more pronounced in its views. A memorial addressed to Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for India by the mercantile community of Bombay, European and Native, in public meeting assembled, in treating of this question states:—"That the quality of Cotton exported from Bombay has of late years much improved from various causes; to which neither the Act, nor the establishment maintained at the cost of the cotton trade to carry out the objects of the Act, has in any degree contributed. After the excitement caused by the failure of the supply of cotton from America had passed away, the trade settled down and found its level, and the supply from the United States, again equals in quality what it was before the War; railway communication has been introduced into the cotton districts, European agencies, cotton markets, ginning and pressing factories have been established throughout the interior, in places where formerly the business was conducted by means of native agents and where the buyer is now brought face to face with the producer. And the electric telegraph, by diffusing the latest intelligence throughout the cotton districts, has left to the exporter an extremely small margin of profit, to share in which the keenest competition exists. To these influences, but especially to the application in the Liverpool market, in November 1872 of the system of mutual allowance to Indian cotton, is the great improvement in the cotton exported from this country, attributable. By this system, while the seller submits to an allowance for any deficiency in the quality of the cotton sold, the purchaser on the other hand pays for any superiority in the quality of the cotton which he receives. From the time when the Liverpool Merchants were prepared to pay for better quality, the merchants in Bombay began to select the higher grades and to separate them from the secondary ones; and a system of the most careful selection and classification, particularly when the Cotton is spread out in the Press Factory, previous to compression is now of necessity universally adopted." It will thus appear from the unequivocal testimony of the merchants of Bombay and of the majority of the Commissioners that the beneficial change at present observable in the Cotton trade is due entirely to the increased facilities of communication and the natural operation of the laws of supply and demand.

6. Your memorialists beg to observe that the result of the above enquiry is strictly in accordance with the operation of those economic laws, which discourage state interference in trades on the ground that they are generally able to take care of themselves. It is a matter therefore of no small surprize to your memorialists that Her Majesty's Secretary of State should have resolved to maintain the Act with certain modifications, in defiance of the unanimous voice of the public, of the representations against it of those very bodies whose interest the proposed law seeks to protect, and in the teeth of the very fundamental laws of economic science. As an instance of the superior efficacy of devices of the trade to the working of a preventive enactment in the matter of suppressing adulterations, your memorialists would mention the fact that while the cotton department has been unable to extirpate the practice of mixing seeds in cotton, the local factories have succeeded in obtaining cleaner cotton by the simple expedient of paying according to the weight of the seed extracted, instead of that of the cotton purchased.

7. Your memorialists now proceed to show how the proposed law would be, as the present has proved incapable of bringing about the present result. The present Act is defective in so far as it does not and apparently cannot clearly define adulteration. The necessity of such a definition will be felt when the opinion of experts is considered that cotton mixed with foreign matter is not in every case unmarketable. This makes the action of the officers uncertain and often unjustly vexatious to the traders. This is a defect which it is hard even in the proposed legislation to remedy; as in the words of the Commissioners "it is clear it must almost be an impossibility to lay down in any legislative enactment the precise limit at which a preventive establishment should be bound to take action, or at what point it should refrain so as not to invade the provinces of the buyer." It is accordingly in no way surprizing that from the first, those very persons who favour its continuance, who [illegible] entrusted with its working should be believing it to be ineffectual for the suppression of fraud. The Government of Bombay in their Resolution of the report of the Cotton Frauds Department for 1868-69 remarked, "The [illegible] the Department are unanimous in condemning the utter inefficiency of the Act" and that for "police purposes the Act may be said to be inoperative."

8. As more protests than one have been previously forwarded from this Association in regard to the character of the Act in general, your Memorialists would here content themselves with a concise statement of the grounds of objections to the said Act.

1. It is unsound in principle and opposed to the established commercial policy of the British Government.
2. It unnecessarily hampers trade.
3. It is necessarily open to abuse.
4. It is unfair in its practical working.

9. With respect to the first ground, your memorialists beg to remark that there is no reason why cotton alone should enjoy the state protection when many other staple products of India such as tea, tobacco, indigo, jute and silk are seen to thrive and maintain a good reputation in European markets, without any such privilege. It was from a consideration of this kind that the Government of India, in abolishing the appointment of Commissioner of Cotton and Commerce with the Government of India, remarked in their Resolution dated 11th November 1874, that they saw no reason why cotton should, now that the trade had found its normal level, continue to be treated exceptionally. The general commercial policy followed by the British Government is consonant with the principle generally recognised that where the public can protect itself against adulteration practiced by those engaged in it, there is no necessity for the interference of the state. No sound reason has yet been advanced to justify a deviation from that wholesome rule in the case of the cotton trade in India. Your memorialists are assured that sizing in grey goods imported from Great Britain to the extent 25 to 30 per cent of the entire weight of the cloth is by no means uncommon; and that in some cases it is abnormally high; and yet this matter is wisely left by the Imperial legislature to be settled between the buyer and the seller.

10. With regard to the second ground, your memorialists beg to observe that while the trade is burdened with an annual expenditure of not less than two lacs of Rupees, no appreciable good is found to result from it. The best argument in support of this statement is the well-known fact that the best and cleanest cotton received in Bombay comes from states which are beyond the operation of the Act, such as the Berars, Central Provinces and parts of Kattyawar; while on the other hand the dirtiest, and the most badly packed cotton comes from the Southern Maratha Country, where the Act has been most stringently enforced. This fact is further a corroboration of the position advanced by your memorialists that the introduction of the railroad and the telegraph, the altered condition of the trade and the increased intelligence of the people are the real causes of the present happy condition of things in respect of adulteration.

11. In support of the third ground, your memorialists have only to refer to the former petition from this Association dated 6th July 1869, where a number of actual cases are given in which the Act was enforced to the annoyance of many an honest tradesman. To cite a recent instance of the kind your memorialists beg to refer your Excellency in Council to a judgment of the Honorable Judges of the Bombay High Court, who in reversing the conviction of the accused by a Magistrate for possession of adulterated Cotton, remarked in their finding only a few months ago:—"It is very desirable that the Magistrates and the officers of the Cotton Department should understand that they are not justified in seizing and confiscating dirty cotton wherever they may find it or in punishing persons against whom nothing more is proved than that they had dirty cotton in their possession." The aforementioned cases are only a few of the numerous ones in which innocent persons are daily harassed and subjected to vexatious prosecutions by the personnel of the Cotton Frauds Department, and perhaps the officers themselves are not greatly to blame for such irregularities. The defect is in the Act itself which fails to draw a line between carelessness and fraud; and those who may happen to be entrusted with its execution cannot but often include in the number of their victims persons whose act is not viewed as any offence by commercial public opinion and common sense.

12. In respect of the fourth ground, your memorialists beg to observe that although the Act provides a penalty for adulteration, that section is practically a dead letter inasmuch as the convictions secured under the Act are generally under section 8 and not under Sec. 2. From the decision of the High Court judges above referred to, it will appear that no man is to be punished under section 2 unless he is caught red-handed in the act of adulteration, and that the simple possession of the adulterated cotton does not lead to a presumption of adulteration by the possessor. As it is but seldom that offenders are caught in the very act, it happens as a matter of course that instead of the person who actually adulterated the cotton he who offers unclean cotton for sale or compression suffers the penalty. It is thus that the Act brings down punishment not on the original perpetrator of the fraud, but on his dupe who by some trick of the trade has been deluded into accepting adulterated cotton.

13. Before concluding, your memorialists would take notice of the arguments of the advocates of the Act. From a summary of the opinions of Government officials recorded in the general report of the Administration of the Bombay Presidency for 1872-73, the sum of all that is advanced in favour of maintaining the Act would amount to this:—That ever since the enforcement of the Act, adulteration has diminished, that so far as the trade of India is concerned, it is not the merchant alone that is interested in it, but government as well in connection with its revenue from exports, that there are instances even in England where the law of supply and demand is set aside as in the Food Adulteration Act and that determining the fares of cabs; and that therefore it will be an error to repeal the Act. Your memorialists beg to observe that while they admit that it is the interest of the people of India as well as the British government to preserve the cotton trade of this country in an efficient condition, they are far from allowing that any share of the credit of the present good condition thereof is due to the cotton Frauds Department. The real causes have already been shown in the preceding paragraphs. Your memorialists confidently submit that not only has the Act been utterly ineffectual, but that it actually retarded the process of the trade reaching its normal level after the disturbance of its balance by the American war. The false feeling of security which the Act held out led merchants for some time to advance money on cotton without taking the trouble of ascertaining the quality of the article they were advancing upon. With respect to the English Acts adduced in favour of the one under consideration, it is to be remarked that they relate to matters in which the ignorant and poor public are concerned, and are therefore justifiable as protecting the helpless. That argument however cannot well apply as between experts or professionals who are quite able to take care of themselves and need no intervention of Government. As none but professional merchants are concerned in the trade of Cotton the Act is utterly unnecessary.

14. In conclusion, your memorialists humbly hope that from the foregoing your Excellency in Council will have seen that the Act has not only done no good but has done positive mischief in being a source of unjust vexation and in burdening the trade in the Presidency. Your memorialists therefore humbly pray that your Excellency in Council will be pleased to move a repeal of this obnoxious Act and oppose its revival under any modified form.

And your Memorialists as in duty bound will ever pray.

Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, President.
Yasavant Vasudev Athalye, Secretary.

Bombay Association Room, Sassoon Buildings, 18, Marine Street, Fort. Bombay, 22nd December 1876.

THE LATE ACCIDENT ON THE MADRAS RAILWAY.

(*Madras Mail.*)

We are glad to hear that the sufferers by the late accident who are now in the General Hospital, are, with two exceptions, doing well. The native whose skull was fractured is in a precarious state, and there is but little hopes of his recovery; and the doctors express some anxiety about the condition of Shaw, a Sub-Conductor in the Gun Carriage Factory, who had his arm amputated. The native woman whose leg was amputated was reported as doing better. The names of the natives who were killed do not appear to have been yet ascertained nor will they be until the relatives come forward to explain who were travelling in the train. The damage to the line was fully repaired yesterday in time to allow all the trains to pass through last night. We hear that Sullivan, the driver of the mail train, who frankly confessed before the Joint Magistrate of North Arcot that he alone was to blame for running the train beyond Amboor, will be prosecuted by the Madras Railway Company. That the driver should have forgotten his instructions seems most strange, more especially as he had driven the same train on Tuesday night last, and stopped at Amboor as he had been directed. There seems no reason to suppose that the man had been "keeping Christmas" by drinking more than was good for him; on the contrary the Railway authorities assert that Sullivan has for years borne an excellent character for sobriety, while the Guard Neal is one of the best men in their service, who was selected last year to take charge of the train by which the Prince of Wales travelled from Beypore to Madras. [illegible] committed such a fatal [illegible] it all the more puzzling how such a mistake could have been committed. The only explanation that can be offered is that the Driver had been in the habit of passing through the station of Amboor without stopping, that the new arrangement had only been in force for a week, and that the new instructions were momentarily forgotten. It will naturally occur that with the introduction of the new arrangement, proper precautions should have been taken at Amboor to prevent either of the trains from running through that station. This is a point that will doubtless be inquired into, as it seems only reasonable to suppose that there must have been some officials at Amboor whose duty it was to signal to the train to stop. Another question that must be asked is, why the guard had no means of communication with the driver? The guard at once detected the mistake the driver had made, and tried to call his attention to it. But the driver, in the dark, did not notice the guard's signals. The guard then put on the brake with all his power, and was actually at the wheel when the collision occurred. A subsequent examination of the train bears out the guard's version of this story. But though the driver did not notice the guard's efforts to stop the train, it is clear that he saw the train coming in the opposite direction for a few moments before the collision; for he had time to blow the danger whistle, shut off steam, and jump off the engine before the engines dashed against each other. The danger whistle was heard by several of the passengers in the train who are thus in a position to confirm the Driver's statement in this matter. So far as we can judge at present, the accident was due solely to the forgetfulness of the Driver, and might have been prevented if there had been proper means of communication between the Guard and Driver, or if there had been any official at Amboor to signal to the train to stop. The danger of collision on a single line of railway is necessarily very great, and can only be avoided by observing the strictest punctuality and adhering very exactly to the instructions laid down for working the traffic.

(*From a Correspondent.*)

Vellore, 27th December.—Arthur O. Lewis, who was killed in the late accident near Amboor, was buried yesterday evening. His relatives and friends may be pleased to know that all the gentlemen of the station were present at his funeral. Poor man, his left thigh was broken, his right jaw factured, his ribs on the right side were smashed in, and there was a fracture on the back to his head. His pockets were full of roses, and his two little dogs were also found dead by his side. His maty was also among the dead. It is not known to what profession he belongs, as none of his relatives are yet come up to Vellore. It was a melancholy sight at the scene of the accident. Rice, money, fruits, and vegetables were all scattered about. Some of the people being thirsty took up a few fruits, and found them all bloody; on every piece of timber they took up, there were a few spots of blood. Some of the passengers killed are very rich, more especially a Comtie and two Lubbays. Their friends complain against the Railway because the Engine driver, who has been the cause of all this misfortune, was not taken into custody immediately. The accident, it appears, occurred on Christmas morning at 1 a.m., and the telegraph was set to work at 1-45 a.m.; and although the news was sent to headquarters at once, no assistance was sent to the sufferers until 8 hours after the occurrence, when there were engines and carriages available both at Vellore and Jollarpett at which stations Apothecaries reside belonging to the Railway. Had only a little discretion been used, assistance could have been easily rendered at least within two hours of the accident. At the spot where it took place, water even could not be had. The Under Guard of the Mail train says that in the carriage smashed before his van, the dead bodies could be seen hanging, and that he was saved by a miracle, as a plank falling over him saved him from the splinters entering into his body. An old gentleman in the train coming from Salem was now and then saying quite aloud, "Thank God, thank God, I and my family are safe." I suppose you are already aware that Amboor was the halting station for the Mail train, and that the Driver proceeded on although the signals were against him, and guards had their breaks on.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

AMERICAN ELECTION SCENES.

("From the "Times" Special Correspondent.)

New York, No[illegible].

During the day I went about, as I did at Indianapolis, to various polling booths, the editors of the *New York Times* having courteously allowed one of the most competent members of its staff, Mr. Welch, to accompany me and direct me to the principal points of interest. I have described how the voting went on at Indianapolis, and in its essential features it naturally went on in the same way here. There were, however, some marked differences, which it may be worth while briefly to note. At Indianapolis the singular want of a registration law left little or no official writing to be done, while it also threw much harder work upon the amateur detectives, who had to mark off in their private note-books the names of the voters, and then have suspicious characters followed about all day by pedestrians and even mounted couriers to see that they did not "repeat" or personate. Here, on the contrary, the amount of official registering and writing was the principal feature of the voting. The voter, who could vote only in one place, gave his electoral number and name as he entered, and found, I think, at least six persons, half Democrats, half Republicans, armed with registers to verify and write them down, four "inspectors," whose special duty it was to receive the tickets, and two "polling clerks." Two "supervisors," two "United States Marshals," and two policemen were also present to see that everything was carried on in accordance with the law. As most, if not all, of these officials belong to the same district as the voter, and the inspectors are the same men who have looked after the registration, it is not easy to see how [illegible] repeating or personating can go on, though it is known to be practised to a certain extent. I was told that warrants had been issued by the supervisors for the immediate arrest of nearly 5,000 persons if they attempted to vote. But this does not necessarily imply that the attempt is fraudulent. The slightest technical inaccuracy in the voter's account of himself when [illegible] of which he may be himself unconscious, [illegible] host of lynx-eyed detectives, employed by both parties, are on the look-out, may disqualify him for voting and elicit a warrant for his arrest if he goes to the poll. One of the United States Marshals, for instance, whose duty it was to arrest, was himself arrested in consequence of a clerical error which made some informant believe that he had given a false address. Here, in fact, as in Indianapolis, there exists the strongest guarantee against fraud in the ceaseless vigilance with which each party, itself up to every trick and movement of the game, watches the play of the other.

As soon as we had visited a few of the polls at which "the upper ten" and more respectable classes were voting, and where everything, I need scarcely say, was going on in the quietest and most orderly way, we made for the lowest and rowdiest district, popularly known as the "bloody sixth." We were there just in time to see three men arrested at one polling place, and to hear that in another close by the same fate had overtaken eight. There was a very angry altercation between an amateur bottle holder, a Democrat, and the Republican inspectors, the former protesting that the three men were arrested in order that the supervisor, a Government nominee and Republican, before whom they would be taken, might detain them till after the close of the poll, at 4 o'clock, when their votes would be lost to the Democratic party. He insisted that they ought to be allowed to vote before they were carried to the supervisor, and then incur the penalties of the law—penalties very severe—if their votes proved illegal—being evidently ready, in a Brutus-like spirit, to sacrifice his friends for the good of his party. The Democratic inspectors, who looked somewhat "weak-kneed" would not take his part, whereupon he transferred his attentions to them, and cursed and swore at them, with admirable impartiality, quite as vigorously as he had done at the Republicans. The inspectors, for a time, stood the abuse with a patience unusual for Americans in office, but at last ordered him to be forcibly ejected by the police. He soon got a sympathizing mob of Democrats around him outside, and fancying, perhaps, from my taking notes, that I had some official interest in the conduct of the elections, he appealed to me, and brought numerous witnesses, who all swore to me that the arrests going on so freely in these "bloody sixth" districts well known to be Democratic—were a "put-up job" on the part of the Republican supervisor. I cannot say that I felt bound to believe them, their testimony, though consistent, being strongly prejudiced; but still I have so often seen in other countries the administrative machinery of Government used to influence elections that I could not help thinking there was some ground for suspicion. There was no doubt of the fact that the supervisor was a Republican and Government nominee, and when such a man can help his party there is always, at least, a presumption that he will. The accusation was an apt, typical specimen of the charges which American party men out of office are perpetually bringing against those in office. I was very glad, therefore, to get a chance of investigating it, and accordingly went to the court in which the supervisor, Mr. Davenport, was trying the arrested men. I found that, so far from detaining them, he was disposing of the cases brought before him about 150—as promptly as he could, administering justice in a rough-and-ready patriarchal fashion, and giving the accused the benefit of any doubt. He had a most motley collection of prisoners before him, representing pretty nearly all the nations under the sun, but, above all, the Irish. One of the first things I heard was, "I'm arristhid, your honour, fur illaygal voting," and next the broken English of a German.

A well-informed friend, Mr. Pember, of the *New York Times*, tells me that, estimating the population of city at 1,050,000, only about one-half are native-born Americans. The rest are, in round numbers, 250,000 Irish, 200,000 Germans, 35,000 English, Scotch, and Welsh, and the remainder French, Swedes, Canadians, Cubans, South Americans, &c. The great majority of these immigrants take out naturalization papers, though many of them are, to the last degree, ignorant and illiterate. According to the Census returns of 1870, the school attendance of all foreigners was 13,926 to the 141,677 of native-born Americans. Most of the prisoners I saw in the Supervisor's Court looked to me foreigners; and the Supervisor told me that nearly all he had so far tried were guilty, of nothing worse than ignorant or reckless blundering, not knowing what qualified or disqualified a voter. The really fraudulent voters—of whom they were, probably, the tools—were, as a rule, too cunning to be caught. Some of the prisoners were provided with the spurious voting papers, of which no less than 60,000 were fabricated in the famous or rather infamous, year of 1868. The Supervisor seemed to me about as shrewd and quick eyed a man as I ever saw on a Judicial Bench; the celerity and adroitness with which he probed to the bottom of some fluent blundering Irishman's mass of irrelevant details was marvellous. As for the charge of partiality which my friend the Democratic bottle-holder had brought against him, I need only mention that he had voluntarily appointed two assistants—one a Democrat, one a Republican—to sift all the cases before they reached him, and see fair play. I have, since I came to America, heard innumerable charges of political unfairness on the part of officials, but never before got so good a chance of investigating one. On our way to Mr. Davenport's Court we had come across a similar charge, except that Democrats were accused of cheating by Republicans. We had turned into a Court held in the well-known prison, called "The Tombs," and had found a number of Republican bar-keepers in durance vile, waiting for a Democrat Judge who would not come. The law wisely forbids bars to be kept open on election day; and in Indianapolis the law, strange to say, was observed, a striking proof that the authorities saw the risk of dangerous rioting. Yesterday the barkeepers did, as in New York, and indeed most places, they always do, shut the front door but keep the side door open. The police, as a rule, were as ready as other citizens to avail themselves of the side door, as I had opportunities of witnessing; but a heroic few, whose love of party rose superior to their love of beer, insisted on the law being respected, and as the New York police are Democratic, the Republican bar-keepers were singled out as examples. The Democratic Judge, equal to his part, contrived to keep them locked up till the close of the polls, the bar-keeper being here, as everywhere, an influential politician, who can usually bring over to his own side at the last moment a few wavering votes. This, at least, was the story told me; but being in a hurry to get to the principal Court—the Supervisor's—I could not wait more than a few minutes to see if his Democratic worship would come, and my subsequent experience of how the other story broke down does not exactly incline me to believe this.

From Mr. Davenport's Court we hurried back to the "Bloody Sixth," and were just in time to get into one of the polling booths before it was formally closed, with a [illegible] inspector. We watched the ballot-box as formally closed with sealing-wax and red tape, rather a superfluous ceremony, it struck me, as they were the next minute virtually opened by the men who closed them. But, though the inspectors and poll-clerks seemed on the most amicable terms, and the doors being now shut against the profane vulgar outside, unbent from their official dignity, and chatted and "chaffed," and played each other small practical jokes, every body was evidently on his guard, and the slightest informality was at once protested against and put down. I watched the counting of the voting papers for the Presidential electors, and it was done with such extraordinary care, accuracy, and lynx-eyed vigilance on both sides that, if the more troublesome task of counting the other tickets was performed in anything like the same way the work must have lasted far into the small hours of the night, and yet the workers had been summoned from their beds, by fife and drum, at 4 a.m., and had stuck to their posts all day. We were altogether from two to three hours in the "Bloody Sixth," and, considering that its inhabitants are perhaps the poorest and lowest in New York—about as motley a multitude as I ever saw—I feel that I cannot speak too highly of the orderly, decorous manner in which the voting was carried on. I saw a few drunken men, but they were at once taken up and off by the police, who everywhere did their duty with a rare combination of patience and courage, nor did the "roughs," of both sexes, who swarmed in the streets, attempt to interfere. They did not even interfere to prevent a very small marshal from dragging about, or rather being dragged about by, a gentleman of the locality, evidently well known and seemingly a favourite, who was spoken of with endearing familiarity as "Mad Jack." The marshal, being very small, was naturally very dignified, and would not hear of permitting two big policemen to help him to arrest "Jack," whose madness seemed to have some method in it, and had taken the form of "repeating." The policemen, in consequence, could not, as a matter of etiquette, come to the rescue, and after an animated struggle of a minute or two, the "Bloody Sixth" all crowding round with the keenest interest, but nobody interfering, though the temptation to hustle a small official, in the discharge of an obnoxious duty, must have been very severe, the marshal, with all his breath, but not his dignity, shaken out of him, was seen spinning round on the pavement alone, his Tartar captive having, presumably, dived into one of the human rabbit warrens of which the "Bloody Sixth" is full. Mr. Welch, for fun, asked the marshal if "Mad Jack" had really escaped, and received the answer given with haughty composure, "Evidently so." We saw in fact but one row, and this arose between two bosom friends who had been drinking together all day most amicably until they, unfortunately, took different views of some political problem and in another moment were rolling about on top of each other in the mud. A heavy policeman promptly settled the political controversy by throwing himself upon the top of both, though, as he afterwards told me, he narrowly escaped being run through by a pleasant instrument, which he described as "a club with a long needle fastened in the end of it." The quarter, by the way, is full of Italians, and they voted, I was told, almost to a man for Hayes.

This letter is already unconscionably long, but still I cannot conclude it without telling—as briefly as I can—one specially quaint and most American incident which we witnessed at, perhaps, the roughest of all the polls. The chief inspector, with a fine sense of "local colour" and the eternal fitness of things, or else, possibly, on political, rather than æsthetic, grounds, with a view to make any shy voters feel at home in his booth, had provided himself with a handsome and richly variegated "black-eye" as I have seen since I left school, and I was just furtively scanning it, and meditating on the touching associations of boyhood that it conjured up when two of the queerest-looking politicians entered the booth in hot dispute. One insisted, in spite of all remonstrances on "challenging" the other's vote, on the ground that he had been betting about the result of the elections. Having heard bets innumerable made by people who might be supposed to say the least, as sensitive as the challenger in question, it was a surprise to me to learn that betting is a sin against the election laws, and disqualifies the sinner for voting. He had, however, yesterday a very easy remedy; he had only to perjure himself, and swear on the Bible that he had not betted. All the same, he evidently did not like the process, and took the Bible with a somewhat anxious face and unsteady hand as if he were unpleasantly in the dark about its natural properties, and did not know whether it might not be so constructed as to explode when touched by his lying lips. The man was not only perjuring himself but knew that every body present knew he was perjuring himself. However, anything was better than losing his vote, and as he took the oath in the prescribed form, and then as he went out, relieved his feelings by a volley of oaths of a less unfamiliar kind, mingled with threats of what he would do to his challenger if he ever caught him alone. He did it was an odd commentary on this scene to go (as every stranger dines at the great Delmonico's, to which watch the best New York inevitably gravitates) and Morrissey's "pool" on the elections in the Hon. John scarcely force our way in" so crowded that we could rooms of this kind in New York. There are various pool most famous and fashionable. But this is, I believe, the tiated let me roughly explain what a "benefit of the uninitiated stakes, say, dlrs. 100 on Tilden, and the" is. Some one out, "We've sold Tilden for dlrs. 100, who'll go higher?" cries A bid of dlrs. 50 is made for Hayes, then of dlrs. [illegible] dlrs. 75, the highest I heard last night. The pool is taken up, and the whole of it is eventually taken by whoever has bought the winning candidate. Where there are only two candidates, it is thus simply a bet of dlrs. 100 to dlrs 75 on Tilden. These pools are, as a rule, very fair tests how the elections are really going, though they are occasionally bulled and beared like other markets. Mr. Morrissey, who is said to have bet some dlrs 70,000 on Tilden, himself presided. I had the honour of being presented to him, and found him, like most really great men, very affable and unaffected. I say "honour" advisedly, for I look upon him as one of the most stupendous products of New World civilization, much in ethics or politics what Niagara is in physics. Ex Senator, ex-Congressman, ex-prizefighter, professional gambler, and amateur politician, he openly, in the eyes of all America and the world, sets at defiance the laws of a so-called law-abiding, law-respecting country, and yet he is looked up to as a political leader in Israel, interviewed, reported, quoted as a telling authority, liked and esteemed by a not uninfluential following, and as a champion, fighting the good fight, which is to redeem his country from the powers of Republican darkness, and usher in a bright millennial dawn of Tilden and reform. For the man such a position says volumes, and a thrill ran through me as I pressed the horny hand, victorious in a hundred fights. But what it says for the country it would perhaps, be, for one who admires her, as well not to inquire.

THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY AT HATFIELD.

(*The World.*)

There are many who can recollect the days when the young Cecils sat at the feet of the late Mr. Faithful, sometimes rector of Hatfield, a pedagogue of so patrician an order that his academy was known as the Young House of Lords. Mr. Faithful did not quite equal the fame of Dr. Busby, who flogged three generations of peers; but he certainly piloted both the late Marquis of Salisbury and his three sons through the quicksands of Latin prosody and the narrow arch of the *pons asinorum*. Robert Cecil, then but a younger son, began when very young to justify his family motto, *Sero sed serio*. Shy, reserved, and studious, he appeared preternaturally solemn to the young barbarians who put their trust in thews and sinews. Robert Cecil's muscles were rarely exerted except in the combats requisite to secure his own peace and quietness. The necessity for physical exercise of some kind drove him now and then into the tennis court; but there was nothing which he loved more than to stroll, book in hand, under the leafy avenues of Hatfield. As a boy he showed a wonderful knack of grasping a new subject. In his youth the study of German, of photography, of botany, and the natural sciences was a new thing; but Robert Cecil dabbled not unsuccessfully in all of these. To him and his younger brother, life at Hatfield under the late Marquis was unlike life elsewhere. It was a theory of that very clever but slightly eccentric nobleman—whose wall round Hatfield and whose claim against the insurance companies, after the great fire there, provided ample material for county gossip—that younger sons should be acclimatised to physical discomfort. In rigid consistency with this doctrine, Robert and Eustace were compelled to sleep in a room together on mattrasses thrown on the floor. The practice is one which turned out well in the case of the Cecils, since it has firmly implanted in them a sublime self-reliance and a precious habit of doing things by themselves and for themselves, without troubling or leaning on others. At Eton, and afterwards at Oxford the vigorous helpfulness of Lord Robert Cecil attracted the regard of his contemporaries, the most sagacious of whom pointed him out as a younger son who could take care of himself. In his trip to America, Australia, and round and about the world generally, he again showed his aptitude for being in the front of every well directed movement. The circular trip was a new thing when Lord Robert Cecil made it a quarter of a century ago. On this journey he displayed the fruit of the hard system of education. He knocked about quite alone, without companion or servant, and acquired the arts of washing and darning for himself while 'roughing it' with like rapidity to that which he subsequently showed in grappling with the difficulties of the unlucky railway company, whose presentation service of plate is familiar to the guests at the select dinners at Hatfield.

When Lord Robert Cecil went into Parliament, he was entering into the first of three successive and well-defined stages of political existence. *Frondeur* in his hot youth, when the hon. member for Stamford relied on some four hundred a year *plus* his pen; more statesmanlike, but yet caustic as Lord Cranborne,—the Marquis of Salisbury has finally developed into a thorough man of business. So completely is he absorbed in his duties that it is difficult to speak of him apart from them. Possessor of one of the most magnificent ancestral seats in England, he dwells there, it is true, but his real life is in the council-chamber or the laboratory. Perhaps no better instance of the influence of English institutions upon a keen active mind and a strenuous temperament can be cited than the gradual evolution of the lord of Hatfield from the Lord Robert Cecil who, during his earlier parliamentary career, lost no opportunity of dashing his yet frail bark against the ironclads of debate. This disposition could hardly be attributed to the vanity inspired by a brilliant university career; for, although he was elected to a fellowship at All Souls, he had only taken the degree of an honorary fourth in mathematics. It was perhaps rather his native courage and the impetuosity of youth which drove him to criticise and exasperate those against whom he would appear at the first glance to have had no possible chance in debate. At this period of his career his tone was overcharged with bitterness; but a perceptible change was wrought in him by the death of his elder brother, which made him Lord Cranborne and heir to a great marquisate. As Marquis of Salisbury, the caustic reviewer, the acrid debater, has ripened into a model Minister with an almost unrivalled power of getting through masses of dry and difficult work. He has qualified himself for the task of making history as he qualified himself as a journalist—by severe study and patient labour. Whether living at Dieppe, at Arlington-street, or at Hatfield, the tall man with the clear-cut features, bald head, and stooping shoulders, is always at work from desire, habit, and necessity. Whatever may be thought of the system of governing India by telegraph, there can be no doubt that the present Secretary of State is fully impressed with the responsibility of his position; for if he fails in anything it is in trying to do too much. But this failing of over-thoroughness—if it be a failing in an administrator—is intensely English, and in the Marquis of Salisbury's case may be held to be inherited from his ancestor, the second son of the great Burleigh—that Sir Robert Cecil, first Baron Cecil of Essendine, then Viscount Cranborne, and finally Earl of Salisbury, who worked himself to death in the service of pawky King Jamie, and now rests beneath the ghastly monument in the church of St. Etheldreda.

A curious instance of Lord Salisbury's avidity for new things occurred a little time ago. An ingenious machine was [illegible] for the purpose of abolishing manuscript, by enabling the writer to print off his thoughts at once on a strip of paper acted upon by a keyboard not unlike that of a pianoforte. The Marquis of Salisbury at once went to work, learned to play deftly on the odd instrument, and astonished the Indian Office by sending minutes, comments, and instructions printed in capitals, instead of dashed off with the pen. In other walks of life he has also shown his aptitude for grasping subjects foreign to his previous groove of thought. As a railway director he exhibited remarkable capacity for the appreciation of technical detail, and as a chairman of Quarter Sessions astonished the Hertfordshire magnates and the Middlesex bench by the rapidity and method he brought to their council. At his accession to the marquisate the condition of the labourers' cottages on his estate at once attracted his attention. At that time the working husbandmen of Hertfordshire were vilely lodged, and it was a moot point whether the Salisbury or the Cowper estates merited the bad eminence of containing the most wretched huts in the county. But great improvement has happily been made since then; the peasant is at least better lodged than the farmer's pigs; and the impetus having once been given, the work of amelioration goes steadily on. In only one respect does the present Marquis abstain from the pursuits of country gentlemen: he is personally a lukewarm sportsman; never rides to hounds—rides, indeed, seldom at all—and shoots less.

Hatfield, once the palace of the Bishops of Ely, then the prison-house, and afterwards the residence, of Queen Elizabeth, whose portrait by Zucchero, in raiment ornamented with a fancifully typical design of eyes and ears, yet hangs upon its walls, has long been famous for its splendid hospitality. Many a coranto has been danced in its lordly halls, and England's brightest and bravest have oft tripped through its trim gardens and quaint avenue of yew-trees to the vineyard by the river Lea. In the hands of its present owner it has nowise derogated from its hospitable traditions. The last royal visit was that of the Prince and Princess of Wales a couple of seasons ago. On that occasion the resources of the host were tried to the utmost, for preparations had been made for a garden-party on a grand scale. Marquees had been erected, and every care taken that the outdoor entertainment should be a perfect success. The weather intervened. The morning had been fine enough; but just as the royal party arrived at the railway station, thunder, lightning, and rain set in with tremendous severity, and the idea of *al fresco* amusement was roughly dissipated. The guests were assembled, and the question was what to do with them. Hatfield proved equal to the occasion, and the abortive garden-party was quickly resolved into an indoor reception, and all went merrily.

The absence of the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury from Hatfield will be severely felt in Hertfordshire this winter. A great Hertfordshire event is the annual ball at Hatfield House. This celebration is due in January, and is signalised by the presence of at least two thousand guests. The magnificent apartments are thrown open, but, vast as they are, afford barely space enough for dancers who are bent on dancing. On these great occasions the Marchioness of Salisbury occupies the upper end of the great gallery, and welcomes every guest in turn. Noteworthy names appear among these: members of England's proudest families and men whose genius alone is their passport, grave dignitaries of the senate and the bar, magnates of the iron-world and luminaries of science, together with not a few artists and members of that fourth estate of which Lord Robert Cecil was an active working member. Perhaps Lady Salisbury's social accomplishments are best displayed at the quiet dinners for which Hatfield is celebrated. At these pleasant gatherings, when a few chosen guests come from Saturday to Monday, and a few neighbours are selected with equal care to meet them, the qualities of the hostess shine with peculiar brightness. Possessing in an eminent degree the faculty of appreciating individual talent, she displays rare tact and ingenuity in succeeding, without any apparent effort in inducing every guest to say what he or she can say best. The host recalls no memory of his career in the House of Commons as he chats easily and smoothly in his low-toned voice, and no man possesses in higher perfection the most flattering of arts, that of listening well. Both at Hatfield and Arlington street his favourite recreation is experimental chemistry, and his laboratories are the wonder and envy of lovers of natural science. This taste is also inherited by at least one of his sons, who was seen during a ball at Hatfield eagerly discussing gases and light with his tutor in a corner.

It has been said that the quality of the Marquis of Salisbury's mind is not original—that he never initiated a great measure; but it must be remembered that originality in politics is often a plant of late growth and not unfrequently of dangerous properties. If his genius be not inventive—a fact which [illegible] to be proved, for he is only forty-six years of age—it must be conceded that it is eminently critical and [illegible]: business-like is the homely term which [illegible] the best idea of his undeniably great [illegible] power. It is this quality which has made him [illegible] landowner. [illegible] valley, where, as a nobleman, [illegible] shadows that of the magnificent host, his [illegible] and sarcasm keen as the typical arrows of [illegible] of Cecil. No man was ever [illegible] parently at least, less cordial [illegible] from observation, the overwo[illegible] unbends a little; and it is not [illegible] might be seen joining his niece [illegible] paper-chase at Bedgebury.

"Berkeley, September [illegible] a duty I owe to you to express [illegible] I have derived by taking [illegible] to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, [illegible] wind in the stomach, from which I [illegible] for a length of time, having tried [illegible] but without deriving any benefit [illegible] bottles of your valuable Pills, I was [illegible] state of health. Please give this publi[illegible] who may thus be afflicted.—I am, [illegible] Allpass—To the Proprietor of Nor[illegible]

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Bombay, 1st January 1877.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY for Sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, (by order of Bhasker Shridhar Josey, Esq., the Mortgagee) and on account and at the risk of the late Pandhareenath Sakaramjee, the Mortgagor.

Under instructions from the Mortgagee, under and by virtue of the power of sale, reserved to him by a deed of Mortgage, bearing date 11th day of May 1873.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY the 4th day of January 1877, at 4 o'clock P.M. on the premises, all that piece or parcel of land with messuage, tenement, dwelling house, standing thereon, situate on the eastern side of the passage in Moghbat Wadi, in the Sub-district of Bhooleshwur, registered in the Books of Land Revenue under Pension and tax under No. 152, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 89, containing by admeasurement 315·1-9 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the Chawl of Vidyaram Mohunjee, on or towards the west by the passage of a Oart, on or towards the North by the house of Crustna Balcojee, and on or towards the south, by the house of Pandhareenath Shakaramjee.

For particulars and conditions of sale may be seen by applying to the undersigned.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE,
Auctioneer.

Bombay, 1st January 1877.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Landed Properties, situate at Memonwada, Dadur, Tank Bunder and Duncan Road, in the Island of Bombay.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on their respective premises, the following properties on the following days by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Kessowjee Naik, and on account and risk Memon Mahomed Hajee Ally, the mortgagor, pursuant to the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, dated the 14th day of August 1875.

On TUESDAY, the 23rd day of January 1877, at 4 o'clock P.M.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of Pensandaree land or ground (whereof Rahimtoola Ahmed is the Furasndar), with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the west side of Memon Wada street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Bhooleshwur sub-district, and which said house and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No 52, and which said land or ground contains by admeasurement seventy-nine square yards and three ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, and is bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east side thereof by the Memon Wada Street, on or towards the west side thereof by the property of Memon Jan Mahomed Khan Mahomed, on or towards the north side thereof by the property of Mahomed Dossa, and on or towards the south side thereof by the Nagdevi Lane, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Mahomed Hajee Ally.

On the same day at 5 o'clock P.M.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of Pensandaree land or ground (whereof Rahimtoola Ahemed is the Furasndar) together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, standing thereon, assessed under No. 16, situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, in the Mandvee sub-district, on the north side of the first Memonwada or Nagdevi Cross lane, containing by admeasurement ninety square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the house of the said Memon Mahomed Hajee Ally, on or towards the west by the house of Memon [illegible] Mahomed Salley Mahomed, on or towards the north by the rear compound of the ranges of Hajee Mahomed Dossa, and on or towards the south by the first Memon Wada or Nagdevi Cross Lane, which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Mahomed Hajee Ally.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of Jan. 1877, at 3 o'clock P.M.

Thirdly.—All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold new salt Batty ground, situate at or near Dadur, on the north side of the public road leading from Bombay to Mahim, in the sub-district of Mandvee, without the Fort of Bombay, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 670 and 270, containing by admeasurement eleven hundred and two square yards (be the same little more or less) and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east partly by the Batty ground of Gopal Leximon Thacore and partly by the Batty ground of Dhummagur Purshie Thackoor, on or towards the west by the Batty ground of Wittoo Dama Thackoor on or towards the north by the Batty ground of Mingia Dhacoo Thackoor, and on or towards the south by the Batty ground of Gopal Leximon Thackoor and partly by the public road from Bombay to Mahim, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Memon Hajee Arab Hamud and are now in the occupation of the said Mahomed Hajee Ally.

On the same day at 4 o'clock P.M.

Fourthly.—All that piece or parcel of Foras Land or ground, situate at or near Dadur Road, otherwise called Mahim Road, on the west side thereof, in the sub district of Mandvee, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one thousand six hundred and seventy-two square yards, be the same a little more or less, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue for Quit and Ground Rent under Nos. 482 and 492, which said premises are bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the north by the property of Noorbai, wife of Hajee Sulleman Hajee Juma, on or towards the south by the property of A. Domingo DeCruz, on or towards the east by the said Dadur Road, and on or towards the west by the property of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the said Mahomed Hajee Ally.

On the same day at 5 o'clock P.M.

Fifthly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the two messuages, tenements or dwelling houses built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Dadur, near Mahim, without the Fort in the City of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mandvee, and facing the said Mahim Road on the south side thereof, which said piece of ground contains by admeasurement twelve thousand nine hundred and seventy-seven square yards, be the same a little more or less, and is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 211, and which said messuages are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 70 and 71, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Bhawoo Dwarkajee, on or towards the west by the property of Mangaia Gowar, on or towards the north by the property of Maria Dias Jose de Silva and Pascoal De Silva, and on or towards the south by the Mahim Road leading to Naigaum Road, which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Nowrojee Manockjee and are now in the occupation of the said Memon Mahomed Hajee Ally and his tenants.

On THURSDAY, the 25th day of Jan. 1877, at 4 o'clock P.M.

Sixthly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the shed thereon standing, situate on the north side of Tank Bunder Road, in the sub-district of Mandvee, without the Fort of Bombay, [illegible] and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 59, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the north by the Government ground, on or towards the south belonging to the Tank Bunder Road, on or towards the east by the ground [illegible] Tar Mahomed Ahmed, which said ground was formerly in the occupation of the Trustees of Bomanjee Framjee Cama, and is now in the occupation of the said Mahomed Hajee Ally.

On FRIDAY, the 26th day of Jan. 1877, at 4 o'clock P.M.

Seventhly.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the west side of Duncan Road, at new Town, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, [illegible] on or towards the east side thereof by the [illegible], on or towards the west side thereof by the said Duncan Road, on or towards the north side thereof by the property of Dewaloo Doolajee, and on or towards the south side thereof by the property of Narrayen Govindjee, and which said ground contains by admeasurement four hundred and twenty-two square yards, be the same little more or less, and is entered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. [illegible], and which said house and premises are entered in the books of the Collector of Assessment under No. [illegible] and were formerly in the occupation of the said Mahomed Hajee Ally.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned, or to Messrs. RIMINGTON, BORRADAILE, NORLEY, Attorneys for the mortgagee.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1877.

NOTICES.

WHEELER AND WILSON'S CELEBRATED SILENT LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

HIGHEST HONOURS at the latest Vienna Exhibition. Patronised by the Royal Family. Instruction to purchasers gratis. Polishing free. Oils, Thread, Needles and spare articles always on hand. Samples on view.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
Sole Agents,
1, Parsee Bazaar Street.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the late PESTONJEE SOOKLAJEE, on the 28th day of April 1876, in the English language, MADE HIS WILL which was duly executed by the said Pestonjee Sooklajee in the presence of, and attested by the Undersigned and his Clerk, MANOCKJEE CURSETJEE PATELL. And whereas the said Will was seen in the possession of the said Pestonjee Sooklajee within the fortnight immediately preceding his death. And whereas diligent search has been made for the said Will but it has not been found. Any person who may know where the said Will is, is requested to communicate with the Undersigned, or with CAWASJEE PESTONJEE, one of the Sons of the deceased and one of the Executors named in the said Will. It being suspected that some one interested has suppressed or made away with the said Will, any one giving such information as may lead to the finding of the said Will and the conviction of any person who has been a party to the suppression or making away with the said Will will be liberally rewarded.—Dated this 28th day of December 1876.

JOHN MACFARLANE,
Attorney for Cawasjee Pestonjee.

TUTICORIN.

NOTICE

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF ALEXANDER CHOWE, DECEASED.

THE following properties belonging to the above Estate are FOR SALE, and offers will be received for them or each or either of them up to the 15th day of January next by the Undersigned who will furnish all particulars:—

I.—THE COTTON PREMISES containing substantial Godowns capable of storing 16,000 Bales Cotton, two Steam Presses, Hodgart's Patent, Engine Rooms, Boilers, &c. The Machinery is nearly new and available for immediate use.

II.—THE COFFEE PREMISES containing spacious Stores, Barbacues, Picking Verandahs and Hand-pealing and Sizing Machinery.

A GOOD BUNGALOW is attached to each of the above premises.

The properties form a square of 4 acres, fronting the Sea and Beach Road on the East and adjoining the South India Railway Terminus on the North and the Main Road to the Cotton Districts on the South.

E. H. SKRINE,
Attorney for Trustee Estate A. R. Chowe & Co.

Tuticorin, 15th December 1876.

HYDRABAD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

IT is PROPOSED to ESTABLISH a SCHOOL of INDUSTRY for the Province of SIND at HYDERABAD. The object of this School is to give to youths a thorough education in the various branches of industry, and to accomplish this object it is intended to admit pupils for a certain fixed time during which they will be instructed in Smithery, Carpentry, and Pottery by skilled and professional teachers. To these departments of industry, I hope after some time to add Engine-fitting and a knowledge of Machinery. During the pupils' residence in the school their work will of course be sold for the benefit of the Institution, and when they have arrived at a certain degree of proficiency, they will, on leaving the school, be presented with a set of tools. In this manner it is hoped that a higher ideal of workmanlike excellence will gradually be introduced into every village in Sind. [illegible] of such an institution as a School of Industry can [illegible] by any one who has observed the wretched [illegible] and primitive tools,—tools such as Arrian might [illegible] more than Two Thousand years ago—which are [illegible] with in Sind, and it may be remarked that this is [illegible] only Province in India in which no measures have [illegible] taken to elevate the low standard of industrial excellence.

[illegible] provide for the cost of founding [illegible] School, it is [illegible] with the sum of Rs. 4,000 by private donations [illegible] to contribute [illegible] sum which Government will [illegible] for erecting buildings, buying plant, and other [illegible] expenses. Subscriptions will be thankfully received by the Undersigned, or [illegible] into the Kurrachee Branch [illegible] School Fund [illegible] of the Hydrabad [illegible].

T. BART-DAVIES,
Educational Inspector in Sind.

[illegible] 1876.

[illegible] been already contributed:—

	Rs.
[illegible]	300
[illegible]	100
[illegible]	100
[illegible]	100
[illegible]	100
[illegible]	100
[illegible]	70
[illegible]	50
[illegible]	51
[illegible]	50
[illegible] Sub-Judge)	50
[illegible] collected at Hydrabad and Kurrachee,	350

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

OF
LONDON, BORDEAUX,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA,

PATRONS.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,
THE ADMIRALTY,
OWNERS OF INDIA, CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN S.S. LINES,
THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY, AND THE B. I. S. N. COMPANY FOR SOME OF THEIR SHIPS.

Fifty Regimental Messes, and the undermentioned Club Houses, &c. &c.

THE BOMBAY. | THE ATHENÆUM. | THE CAWNPORE.
THE REFORM. | THE HIMALAYA. | THE SIRHIND.
THE WINDHAM. | THE NYNEE TAL. | THE TUTICORIN.
THE TIRHOOT PLANTERS. | THE WESTERN INDIA.

BOMBAY PRICE LIST.
(Including Duty and Town Dues.)

The amount of Duty and Dues on Wines, Spirits, Cordials, &c., at per case of one doz. qts. or two doz. pints is as follows:—

On Clarets and Burgundies, Rs. 2; German Still Wines, Sherries, and Ports Rs. 3; Sparkling Wines, Rs. 5; Spirits and Cordials, Rs. 8. Town Dues, As 8 per case.

These Cash charges we cover in our Prices by general request, but include no Profit on the advance, nor can we take discount off duty and dues.

ESTABLISHED IN BORDEAUX AND LONDON IN 1815, AND IN INDIA IN 1842.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR
Messrs. Bisquit, Dubouche & Co. of Cognac. | Messrs. Leal Bros. and Co. of Madeira.
Messrs. Wachter & Co. of Epernay. | The Apollinaris Water Company.

BOMBAY HOUSE:—DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.
LONDON OFFICES:—5, ADELPHI TERRACE, W.C., AND 45, MARK LANE, CITY, E.C.
CALCUTTA HOUSE:—10, HARE STREET, CALCUTTA.
BORDEAUX HOUSE:—PLACE DU CHAMP DE MARS.

MEMO OF TERMS.

An Order for Three Cases, accompanied by Cash, carries 10 per Cent. Discount off BOND VALUE.
Three months' Credit, without Discount to approved Buyers.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.
Single dozen Orders subject to 5 per Cent. for Cash off Bond Value.

N. B.—Forwarding Charges we add to our rates. We guarantee each case to contain its full complement of bottles when despatched, and [illegible] Wine that may not be approved of on arrival but not after [illegible].

N. B.—Mofussil Constituents are requested, before taking delivery of their goods, to see that the weight agrees with the Railway receipt.

LOCAL AGENTS.
Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Bora Bazaar Street. and Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni.

BORDEAUX—Red.

CASH Qts. Rs. a.	CASH Pts. Rs. a.			CREDIT Qts. Rs. a.	CREDIT Pts. Rs. a.
54 12	...	PICHEON LONGUEVILLE, 1868 Vintage, a very rare Wine		57 8	...
31 0	33 0	CHATEAU LAFITE or MOUTON	After Dinner Wines	32 8	34 8
26 4	28 4	" RAUZAN		27 8	29 8
23 8	25 8	" PALMER		24 8	26 8
20 8	22 8	" LAROSE	Dinner Wines	21 8	23 8
17 12	19 12	" St. JULIET		18 8	20 8
15 12	17 12	" CANTENAC		16 8	18 8
14 0	15 12	ST. ESTEPHE, a favourite		14 8	16 8
11 8	13 8	PETIT MEDOC, excellent for Cup		12 0	14 0
11 0	12 8	PAUILLAC		11 8	13 0

CASH: For 1 dozen Quarts and 2 dozen Pints. Duties Paid Rupees. CREDIT: For 1 dozen Quarts and 2 dozen Pints, Duties Paid Rupees.

CLARET IN WOOD

CASH Of about 23 Gals. Quarter Cask Rs. a.	CASH 46 Gals. Hdhs. Rs. a.		CREDIT Of about 23 Gals. Quarter Cask Rs. a.	CREDIT 46 Gals. Hdhs. Rs. a.
268 4	534 8	CHATEAU MOUTON	294 12	587 0
213 4	426 8	" RAUZAN	233 12	467 8
189 0	375 4	" PALMER	206 12	410 8
156 8	309 8	" LAROSE	170 12	337 8
127 12	252 0	St. JULIEN	138 12	273 8
109 12	216 0	CANTENAC	118 12	233 8
91 12	180 0	St. ESTEPHE	98 12	193 8
78 4	147 8	MEDOC	83 12	157 8

Of these we keep no stock, but can import to special order.

WHITE.

Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.		Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
22 8	24 8	HAUT SAUTERNES, delicate flavor, Red [illegible]	23 8	25 8
17 12	19 12	SAUTERNE (Barsac) light, white cap	18 8	20 8

BURGUNDY—Red.

Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.		Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
31 0	33 0	CHAMBERTIN, the elite of Burgundies	32 8	34 8
25 8	27 4	NUITS or CORTON, high class Wine	26 8	28 8
21 8	23 8	VOLNAY, strongly recommended	22 8	24 8
17 12	19 12	BEAUNE, soft delicate flavor	18 8	20 8
37 12	39 12	SPARKLING Red Burgundy	39 8	41 8

WHITE.

Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.		Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
25 8	27 4	CHABLIS, La Moutonne, fine White	26 8	28 8
16 12	18 12	CHABLIS, light, pleasant Wine	17 8	19 8

CHAMPAGNES.

Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.		Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
47 8	51 4	FINEST EXTRA DRY, a Grand Wine	49 8	53 8
47 8	51 4	WACHTER'S PRINCE OF WALES' BRAND	49 8	[illegible]
30 4		Ditto ditto per hamper of 24 half-pints	31 8	
41 12	43 8	FINE DRY SPARKLING	43 8	[illegible]
37 12	41 12	GOOD SPARKLING (Star)	39 8	43 8
31 4	34 0	CARTE BLANCHE (Ebadey's) light particularly dry	32 8	[illegible]
22 12	24 8	CARTE ROUGE	23 8	25 8

SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.

CASH Qts. Rs. a.	CASH Pts. Rs. a.		CREDIT Qts. Rs. a.	CREDIT Pts. Rs. a.
[illegible]	[illegible]	HOCK, [illegible], extra quality, medium dry	[illegible]	46 8
33 0	35 0	HOCK, MUSCATEL, very choice	34 8	36 8
28 8	34 4	" EXCELLENT WINE	29 8	31 8
42 8	44 8	MOSELLE NONPAREIL (extra quality)	44 8	46 8
33 0	35 0	MOSELLE MUSCATEL (very choice)	34 8	36 8
28 4	30 4	MOSELLE, excellent Wine	29 8	31 8

CASH: Per 1 dozen Quarts and 2 dozen Pints. Duties Paid. Rupees. CREDIT: Per 1 doz. Quarts and 2 doz. Pints, Duties Paid Rupees.

STILL GERMAN WINES.

Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.		Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
46 4	48 4	HOCK JOHANNISBERGER, superior	48 8	50 8
38 12	...	MARCOBRUNNER	40 8	...
34 0	...	LIEBFRAUMILCH	35 8	...
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] DEIDESHEIMER, MELLOW	30 8	32 8
24 8	26 4	HOCHHEIMER, fine flavour	25 8	27 8
18 12	21 8	LAUBENHEIMER, light refreshing	19 8	22 8
25 8	27 4	RED HOCK ASSMANHAUSER	26 8	28 8
29 4	...	STEIN WEIN in BOCKSBEUTEL	30 8	...
29 4	31 0	MOSELLE, BRAUNBERGER, delicate	30 8	33 8

SHERRIES IN WOOD AND JARS.

CASH 4 Gals. per Jar. Rs. a.	CASH 13½ Gals. Octaves Rs. a.	CASH 27 Gals. Quarter Cask Rs. a.	CASH 54 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.		CREDIT 4 Gals. per Jar. Rs. a.	CREDIT 13½ Gals. Octaves Rs. a.	CREDIT 27 Gals. Quarter Cask Rs. a.	CREDIT 54 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.
68 12	212 12	416 4	823 8	Amontillado, A1	73 0	233 12	457 4	904 8
66 0	198 4	387 8	766 0	Amontillado, Black seal quality	69 0	217 12	425 4	840 8
51 12	152 8	295 12	584 4	Amoroso	54 0	166 12	323 4	633 8
43 4	124 8	242 4	472 8	Oloroso	44 0	135 12	262 4	514 8
43 4	126 4	240 12	481 8	Vino Puro	45 0	137 12	267 4	524 8
39 4	115 8	222 0	436 8	Manzanilla W	41 0	125 12	241 4	474 8
36 8	106 8	206 8	400 8	Yellow Seal W	38 0	115 12	224 4	434 8
34 8	97 8	186 12	364 8	Vino de Pasto W	36 0	105 12	202 4	394 8
32 12	81 0	158 0	305 12	White Seal	34 0	89 12	170 4	332 8

The Quarter-Casks, Octaves and Jars are very convenient for Families, and will be found most economical. Jars with Wood Taps Rs. 1½, or with Plated Taps Rs. 4 extra.

Of the 3 qualities marked W we keep stocks. But the others we only import for special orders.

PORTS.

CASH Qts. Rs. a.	CASH Pts. Rs. a.		CREDIT Qts. Rs. a.	CREDIT Pts. Rs. a.
35 12	...	OLD CRUSTED, very choice (some years in bottle)	37 8	...
26 4	28 4	INVALID'S full-bodied gold Capsule	27 8	29 8
21 8	24 8	DESSERT WINE, superior Black seal	23 8	25 8
18 12	20 12	A GOOD SOUND FULL WINE, red seal	19 8	21 8
22 8	...	SACRAMENTAL WINE	23 8	...

PORTS IN WOOD.

CASH Per Octave. Rs. a.	CASH Per Quarter Cask Rs. a.	CASH Per Hhd. Rs. a.		CREDIT Per Octave. Rs. a.	CREDIT Per Quarter Cask Rs. a.	CREDIT Per Hhd. Rs. a.
99 4	186 0	359 4	Port, red seal	107 12	201 4	388 8
[illegible]	207 8	404 4	" black seal	113 12	225 4	438 8
131 12	251 4	497 12	Invalid's quality	143 12	277 4	542 8

These we import for special orders only.

SPIRITS.
(OUR OWN).

"Stars" now distinguish our various qualities of Cognac. Our duty-paid Prices are:—

CASH Per dozen. Rs. a.			CREDIT Per Dozen. Rs. a.
24 12	P.C. *	Blue Capsule, a capital peg brandy	25 8
13 4	Do.	in Flasks	13 12
5 0	Do.	Half flasks	[illegible] 4
26 8	P.C. **	White Capsule, delicate flavor	27 4
14 4	Do.	do. In Flasks	14 12
30 8	S.O.P. ***	Yellow Capsule, fine old, soft pale	31 8
15 4	Do.	do. In Flasks	16 12
34 4	V.S.O.P. ****	Black Capsule, old pale, the finest imported	35 8
18 0	Do.	do. In Flasks	18 12
21 12		RUM, the finest old Jamaica	22 0
19 4		Do. fine "Pineapple"	20 [illegible]
21 12		GIN, London Old Tom, first quality	22 8
21 12		FIELD'S GIN	23 8
22 12		WHISKY, Irish and Scotch, fine, old pure	[illegible]
17 8		GENEVA, in flasks, the best	18 0

SPIRITS IN WOOD.
(OUR OWN).

CASH Per Gal without Jar. Rs. a.	CASH 20 Gals. Cask. Rs. a.		CREDIT Per Gal without Jar. Rs. a.	CREDIT 20 Gals. Cask Rs. a.
13 12	261 12	COGNAC, No. ****	14 4	281 0
12 0	227 4	" " ***	12 4	248 8
10 8	198 12	" " **	10 12	209 0
10 0	183 12	" " *	10 4	197 0

The Jars can be returned for refilling. We keep [illegible] carriage to godowns [illegible] of bright Sherries and Cognacs in wood. An allowance of price for the Jar will be made, deducting all outlay.

Empty Jar for 1 Gal. Rs. 2 0 Each.
Do. do. 2 " " 3 0 "
Do. do. 4 " " 4 0 "

Wood Taps Rs. 1-8 each. Plated Taps Rs. 4 each.

SHERRIES.

We call especial attention to these—

CASH Per doz Qts. Rs. a.			CREDIT Per doz Qts. Rs. a.
[illegible]	AMONTILLADO A 1, rare old	gold seal	38 8
36 12	AMONTILLADO, choice and superior	black seal	38 8
35 0	CHOICE PALE SHERRY, "Reynall"	gold seal	35 8
[illegible]	MONTILLA, extra pale and very dry	black seal	27 8
[illegible] 4	AMOROSO, full flavoured soft pale	black seal	28 8
24 8	VINO PURO, very pale, dry	blue seal	26 8
23 8	OLOROSO, nutty and dry	green seal	24 8
21 8	MANZANILLA	red seal	22 8
20 12	PALE, dry medium	yellow seal	21 8
19 12	VINO DE PASTE, remarkably pale and very dry	pink seal	20 8
16 12	A GOOD DINNER WINE.	white seal	17 8
16 12	MARSALA VIRGIN, pale, fine flavour	yellow seal	17 8
35 12	MADEIRA, E. I., very superior	red seal	37 8
33 0	MADEIRA, Excellent Wine	black seal	34 8

LIQUEURE.

CASH Qts. Rs. a.	CASH Pts. Rs. a.		CREDIT Qts. Rs. a.	CREDIT Pts. Rs. a.
46 8	48 8	CURACAO, Amsterdam, Orange and White	48 8	50 8
7 12	...	CHARTREUSE GREEN per Bottle	8 0	...
6 8	...	Do. YELLOW	6 12	...
50 4	54 4	MARASCHINO DE ZARA best	52 8	56 8
46 8	...	NOYEAU best	48 0	...
37 0	39 0	CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	38 8	40 8
19 12	...	ORANGE BITTERS	20 8	...
29 4	...	"KILL THE CROW" BITTERS	30 8	...
...	27 0	ASSORTED LIQUEURES, CHOICE	...	28 4

January 1st, 1877.

FRITH'S INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.

SEASON 1875-76.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. desire to draw especial attention to the above Series of Photographs, which has now been completed by the addition of some 200 Views taken by an Artist, who passed the Season of 1874-75 in India for that special purpose.

The additions made include Views of the New Buildings in Bombay, a Series of Matheran Scenery, Views at Bassein, Poona, Nassick, and at all places of interest in this Presidency, as well as a large number of Views in Calcutta, Madras, &c., &c.

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Pillow Cases each 1-4 to	2 8
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Gents' Bags fitted complete	72 0
Ladies' Carriage Bags, fitted complete	58 8
Gents' Dressing Cases	11 8
Soiled Linen Bags, all sizes 5 to	6 0
Cash Bags	6 12
Courier do 4-8 to	12 8
Money Belts 2-8 to	6 8
Sovereign Boxes 3 to	4 8
Tiffin Baskets fitted, 16 to	22 8
Air Pillows	5 0
Travelling do	1 8
English Feather do	7 8
Do. Horse-Hair do	7 8
Folding Camp Beadsteads	32 8
Cork Mattresses	19 8
Cotton do	15 0
Rug Straps 1-8 to	2 [illegible]
Waterproof Coats	10 0
60-Inch Drab Twil Waterproof Sheeting	6 0
42-Inch White Waterproof	4 8
Linen Faced Collars doz.	6 12
Linen Faced Cuffs per doz.	1 8
Linen Cuffs per doz	13 8
Linen Collars doz.	6 [illegible]
Cambric Handkerchiefs	5 8
Warm Gloves	1 [illegible]
Mits	1 8
Mufflers	2 12
Pins, Scarf	1 0
Sailors' Knot 1-8 to	3 0
Windsors for Bow or Ring 1-8 to	4 0
Gents' Canvas Shoes	2 12
Gents' Slippers	2 8
Ladies' Shoes	2 11
China Bath Slippers	2 0
Filters for Travellers covered Wicker, from	11 4
Pocket Filters	2 12
Air Tight Uniform cases	23 0
Spong Bags	1 8
Sponges	3 8
Soap Boxes	1 8
Smelling Salts, per bottle	2 8
Aromatic Vinegar per bot	2 0
Tooth Brush Guards	0 10
Do. Brushes	0 10
Nail Do	0 12
Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskins case 9-8 to	12 1
Razors, Ivory Handles	3 8
Do Strops 3-8 to	5 1
Nail Scissors 1-8 to	1 2
Briar Root Pipes	1 12
Tobacco Pouches	1 8
Campagne Taps	8 8
Pockets Knives	2 8
Marine Soap, 3 cakes for	0 12
Shaving do Stick	1 0
Lloyd's Euxesis	1 4
Oriental Tooth Paste	1 8
Fragrant Floriline	1 8
Overland Chairs best Beach 6 to	12 8
Luggage Lables, per doz.	0 8
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Rich Silks, Satins, Gauzes.	Fancy Velvet side Pockets.
Parasols and Fans.	Fancy Neck Ties.
The new [illegible] Collar and Cuffs.	

SUPERIOR KID GLOVES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

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No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

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FOR
XMAS & THE NEW YEAR.

S. ROSE & Co. invite attention to their CHRISTMAS STOCK of MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

LADIES' WORK BOXES, COMPANIONS, &c.

LADIES' PRESENTATION, WRITING, OR DESPATCH [illegible] Boxes [illegible] lined with Satin [illegible] Handle [illegible] Tubular [illegible] and Fastenings, all richly gilt or engraved, fitted with best [illegible], Cutlery, Ivory, and Silver Articles, 2 Inkstands, Morocco Blotting Case, &c. Cash Rs. 90.

HANDY LEATHER WRITING DESK.—[illegible] forming desk, with space [illegible] complete 19½ in. and 8½ [illegible] Rs. [illegible]

SAME AS ABOVE.—Extra finish, gilt ornamentation and silk linings. Rs. 40.

LADIES' WRITING DESKS.—Of [illegible] 12 inch size. Of superior Walnutwood, with inlaid bands, lined with silk velvet, polished inside. Rs. 10.

THE ALPINE WORK CASE.—An elegant Work Companion for Ladies. It is of the shape of a tent, and opens widely at the top for work, &c. It is made of [illegible] leather with gilt lines, lined with [illegible] silk and has a gilt snap fastener. Rs. [illegible]

Large size, calf leather with [illegible] Rs. [illegible]

[illegible] with painted flowers, fitted complete. Rs. [illegible]

THE BRIGHTON ALPINE WORK CASE is an improvement on the preceding, [illegible] space for work. It is made of Calf Leather, with [illegible] buttons, lined with quilted Silk, and has a bone [illegible] fastening. Rs. 12.

LADIES' COMBINED WORK-BOX AND WRITING DESK OF WALNUT WOOD.—Pearl mounting, with leather linings, a pretty useful and cheap present, 12in. by 9in by 5in. Rs. [illegible]

SAME AS ABOVE.—Handsomely ornamented, with rounded top. Rs. 30.

LADIES' WORK-BOXES.—In superior Walnutwood, rounded top, with inlaid bands and diamond pearl plate.

	Plain Walnutwood and Pearl Mounts.	Coromandel Wood.
[illegible]	Rs. 10	Rs. 12
[illegible]	" 12	" 15
[illegible] inch size	" 15	" 18

THE ALEXANDROVNA ENVELOPE CASE AND BLOTTER. In this pattern, on touching a spring, the Envelope Case lifts up from the [illegible] and discloses compartments for Wafers, Stamps, &c., with Gilt-top Ink-bottle and Ebony Pentray. [illegible] in French Morocco, with gilt ornamentation [illegible] Rs. 38. [illegible] Russia or Morocco, with Gilt lines [illegible] Rs. 35.

THE COMBINED CASH JEWEL AND WRITING CASE.—[illegible] this newly [illegible] a small compass [illegible] Within a twelve inch Case will be found a fully supply of Stationery, compartments [illegible] &c., a well lined Tray for Jewellery, three velvet-lined Drawers for Cash and Papers, a Pentray and Inkstand [illegible] Persian [illegible] Diary, and a Blotting Book. In best quality Persian leather. Rs. 45.

Jewel cases in leather, each Rs. 17 [illegible]

SETS OF GLOVE BOX AND HANDKERCHIEF BOX.—Leather, lined with Silk Rs. [illegible]

GLOVE, HANDKERCHIEF AND SCENT CASE COMBINED.—[illegible] with Gilt or Silvered tops and Ivory [illegible] Fitted with Lever Lock. Containing two cut-glass [illegible] with Gilt lines, Lined with Best Rolled [illegible] Gilt mounted. Rs. 56. [illegible] best Satin. [illegible] Gilt, lined with fine [illegible] Satin. Rich Silk Velvet [illegible] handle, Gilt mounted. Rs. 75.

[illegible] CASES.—French Morocco, Velvet lined, containing [illegible]

SCENT [illegible] cut-glass Scent bottles. Rs. 12.

[illegible]-TETE TEA SERVICE.—In Rich Porcelain. [illegible] per set, consisting of Tray, Teapot, Sugar Pot, Milk Jug, and Two Cups and Saucers forming a pretty and useful Wedding Present.

CASES OF INSTRUMENTS FOR LADIES.

1. Russia Leather, ribbed, lined with Velvet and Satin, Oval shape, containing Scissors, Thimble, Bodkin, Pearl-handled or Ivory-handled Penknife, and Stiletto. Size, 5¼ by 3 by 1¼ inches. Rs. 9.
2. Russia Leather, ribbed with Russia Bands, lined with Velvet and Satin, Oblong shape; contents similar to No. 1, but with larger Scissors. Size, 5½ by 3¼ by 1 inch. Rs. 10.
3. Russia Leather, ribbed with Russia Bands, lined with Velvet and Satin, Oblong shape, with Pearl-handled fittings:—Stiletto, Crochet hood, Corkscrew, Penknife, Scissors, Bodkin, and Silver Thimble. Size 6¼ by 4 by 1 inch. Rs. 11.

LADIES' PURSE BAGS.—Rich Silk Velvet, lined with Watered Silk, with inner pocket for notes, &c. With Gilt or Silvered frame. From Rs. [illegible]

LADIES' NEW PRESENTATION DIAL LETTER BALANCE. This New Balance Indicates the weights in Tolahs and in Ounces. It is made entirely in Ormolu, or imitation dead Gold work. Height 7 inches; width, 4 inches. Cash Rs. 18.

CHURCH SERVICE. INCALF AND MOROCCO.—Of every Variety. Each Rs. 3, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13 and 14.

LADIES' CARD CASES.—Russia leather self-closing. Rs. 3-0. Do. do. with Porcelain Tablet for Memoranda and a Pencil, Rs. [illegible]

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GENTLEMEN'S WRITING DESK.—Of polished Walnutwood.
1. Of superior Walnutwood, with brass clips and corners, the tops lined with leather, the interior lined with polished Mahogany 13½ by 9 by [illegible] Rs. 26.
2. Of superior walnutwood, with brass edges, best quality, the [illegible] with [illegible] and the interior lined with Spanish Mahogany, [illegible] and secret drawers 16½ by 10 by 6½ Rs. [illegible]

TOURISTS' WRITING CASE.—Octavo size, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 25 each.

THE UNIVERSITY DESPATCH BOX.—With writing Slope and tray for stationery, [illegible] finished, in best Russia leather [illegible] Rs. 30.

THE "ARMY AND NAVY" DESPATCH BOX.—With three-[illegible], fitted with stationery, cutlery, &c., as [illegible] in best [illegible], lined with Morocco, Mordan's patent spring lock [illegible] Rs. [illegible]

THE "ALEXANDER" DESPATCH BOX AND WRITING DESK.—Having three folds or openings, presenting a most convenient Slope for Writing, and affording a large space for Documents, with the following Fittings:—Cash Box and Journal, Blotting Book, 2 Patent Inkstands, a supply of Paper and Envelopes, Ivory Rule, Paper Knife, Scissors, Penknife, Eraser, Silver Pencil and Penholder; in best grained Russia, lined with Morocco, fitted with patent Bramah Lock, size 15½ by 11 by 6½ inches. Rs. [illegible]

SAME PATTERN AS ABOVE in Roan Leather, fixed complete [illegible] by 8½ in by 5 in. Rs. 38.

THE NEW A.S.C. GLADSTONE DESK.—with A.S.C. Pockets 12½ in by 9 in by 8 in. Rs. 50.

INKSTANDS. [illegible]—Beehive Pattern Inkstand. In the shape of a beehive, richly gilt, and with four onyx Bees. Rs. 20. Electro Plated Inkstand. Rs. 30.

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CARTE-DE-VISITE and CABINET sizes, in rich solid Ormolu work thickly gilt [illegible]

For Four Oval [illegible] with pierced and engraved border, and engraved [illegible] with handsome inlaid [illegible] in gilt corded [illegible] Rs. 65.

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For Holding Carte-de-Visit and Cabinet Portraits, Oval and Oblong shape, and with Blank leaves for Views, Groups, &c. Best quality Books, Morocco covered, lined with Moire Antique Silk; the [illegible] consisting of a slab of Algerian Onyx, stone, with rich gilt [illegible], corners and centre. Rs. 80.

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Albums of every description, from Rs. 7 to Rs. [illegible]

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Morocco leather Plated Mountings [illegible] Rs. 5 0
Best Calf Ditto " 10 0

ELECTRO SILVER PLATED PURSE BOXES.

Rs. 3, 4, and [illegible] each.

GENTLEMEN'S CARD CASES.

Self Closing Morocco [illegible] Rs. 1 [illegible]
Do. [illegible]

CIGAR STANDS.

Rustic pattern, with stand [illegible] Cigars, and 2 Holders for [illegible] hand[illegible]

Carved Oak [illegible]
Walnut [illegible]
Carved W[illegible]

T[illegible]

In [illegible]
Or, in M[illegible]
Or, in F[illegible]
Or, in P[illegible]
Or, in T[illegible]
In Dark [illegible]
Or, in Ivo[illegible]
Or in Mo[illegible]
Or in Tor[illegible]
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a Tumbl[illegible]
combine[illegible]
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Army and Navy Cups.	Bread Baskets.	Claret Jugs.
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MAGIC LANTERNS with one dozen Slides [illegible]
Comic Slides for [illegible] do.
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COSAQUE BON BO[illegible]

"Skating Rink," Musical Cigars, Children's Pantomime, "Dolly's [illegible]", Elixir of Love, "Devil among the Hatters," and several other kinds. From [illegible]

[illegible] particulars of [illegible]

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A choice selection, suitable for Presents, just received.
Special Terms to Schools or Charitable Institutions.

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WORLD RENOWNED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES RECEIVED PER S.S. ZANTE.

PORTABLE CASE HAND MACHINES, very convenient for travelling.
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HALF and FULL CABINET CASES, richly inlaid.
No. 2 MACHINES, Wheel or Drop Feed.
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" " with combination Presser. } all Manufacturing purposes.
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☞ Refer *Bombay Gazette* of 3rd November 1876.

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FELT HATS.	Rs. a.	HELMETS.	Rs. a.
The Duke, New low Round Crown	7 0	Hawk's Regulation, best quality [illegible]	20 [illegible]
Ditto ditto Extra Quality	8 0	The New Spike for Infantry	7 0
Black Felt, medium height, Square Crown	8 0	Spike and Plate for Staff and Cavalry	10 0
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Soft Crown, Black and Drab	7 8	Ellwood's Patent Air-Chamber Felt Helmet, a sure protection against sunstroke	18 0
Drab Soft High Crown	8 0	Christy's Drab Felt Helmets	10 0
Black and Drab Soft Travelling Hats	8 0	Light Drab Felt Helmets for Lady or Gentleman	10 0
Tweed Travelling Hats, in great variety, 2-8 to	5 8	Light Helmets with extra Band	10 0
Drab Shell Hats	10 0	Drab Felt Milton Hats 6-8 to	8 0
Black Silk Dress	13 8		

LESS 10 PER CENT FOR CASH.

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H. E. The Viceroy and Governor General of India,
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, & "ALLENVILLE," SIMLA.

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In Plain Gold, Nos. 1 to 12, Rs. 17 to 95. Engraved, Rs. 20 to 105. Set with Gems, Rs. 28 to 500. The Guinea Lockets reverse set with Stone for Seal, Rs. 55. Half Guinea size, Rs. 38. Quarter size, Rs. 26.

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Plain Gold Horse-shoe and various patterns, Rs. 10 to 35; set with Gems, Rs. 20 to 200.

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Gold Telescopic Pendant Pencil (and Pen) Cases, of rich Coloured Gold Elegantly Decorated, or quite Plain, Rs. 20 to 65.

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For the Watch Chain in Great Variety.

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With Collar Button, in sets, Plain, Engraved, Chased, or Enamelled Gold in Cases, Rs. 40 to 100.

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Plain or Engraved Gold, handsomely Chased, or Figured Enamel, very elegant, for Evening Wear, set with Precious Stones, Rs. 18 to 150.

7th December 1876. RAMPART ROW.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
RAMPART ROW, No. 23,

BEG to call the attention of the Public to their new and varied SUPPLY of the best ENGLISH JEWELLERY, suitable as CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS, consisting of—

LADIES' ENGAGEMENT RINGS. | CHARMS.
" KEEPER " | NECKCHAINS and ALBERT CHAINS, 9, 15, 18, and 22 Carat Gold.
GENTLEMEN'S SIGNET " | BROOCHES AND EARRINGS.
SPIRAL NECKLACES. | LOCKETS, &c.
SETS AND HALF SETS.
SCARF RINGS.

As a cheap, lasting, and useful Present, Messrs. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co. cannot recommend any thing better from their Stock than their

SILVER Rs. 50 WATCH,

In crystal case, hunting, and semi-hunting cases, for either Ladies or Gentlemen. The above Watches are now so well known, that Messrs. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co. need not refer to the reference and recommendations they have received for them.

Messrs. F., L. & Co. will be glad to engrave any purchaser's initials on [illegible]

The said Watch in Gold case [illegible]
Do. do. Silver case, keyless
Do. do. Gold case, keyless

THE BRASS RAILWAY PATTERN LEVER WATCH [illegible] has made a very [illegible] who requires a Watch for hard or rough usage, which [illegible] guaranteed [illegible]

Attention is also called to the following:—[illegible] Gold Cases.
CALENDAR WATCHES, in Silver and Gold Cases.
SECOND INDEPENDENT WATCHES, in Silver and Gold Cases.
CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES, with the latest improvements, in Silver and Gold Cases. [illegible] to Rs. 2,000.
CHRONOGRAPHS, in great variety.
REPEATERS, striking hours and quarters, and hours and quarters and minutes, from [illegible]
LADIES' WATCHES, richly jewelled and enamelled.
Do. do. In fancy cases.

A large Assortment of FRENCH MARBLE CLOCKS, CARRIAGE CLOCKS, of every description, [illegible] Clocks we would particularly recommend a Patent Lever Time-piece, lately received at Rs. 80.

Do. With Alarm [illegible] Rs. 150
In round brass case [illegible] and oval crystal glass on all sides [illegible] 300
With Alarm [illegible]

PENDULUM CLOCKS, in richly gilt brass cases, square and [illegible] to be sold at cost
Do. going a year [illegible]

A varied stock of MUSICAL BOXES, BINOCULARS, MECHANICAL TOYS [illegible] bring [illegible] price, to finish the Stock.

Messrs. F[illegible]

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